

C I T Y O F H E R E F O R D

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

for

1 9 7 1

CITY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

I. F. MACKENZIE, M.D., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Alderman M. H. Thomas

ALDERMEN

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G. G. Elcox
F. R. W. Blackler, J.P.
I. I. Williams
R. H. W. Skerrett (Chairman of the Housing Committee)

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Deputy Town Clerk

F. H. H. Pilkington, LL.B. (Solicitor)

City Surveyor - G. J. Roberts, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.Mun.E.
City Architect - A. L. Marsh, Dip.Arch.(B'ham), A.R.I.B.A.
Baths Manager - F. G. Gardiner, A.M.Inst.B.M.



CITY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Dr. I. F. MacKenzie

Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. C. E. Attfield, M.A.P.H.I.
Dip. Atmospheric Pollution (R.S.H.)

Chief Clerk

Mr. C. D. Loader

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. D. F. Hughes, M.A.P.H.I.

Clerk/Shorthand Typist

Mrs. N. Hodges

Senior Public Health Inspector

Mr. D. Fothergill, M.A.P.H.I.
Dip. Atmospheric Pollution (R.S.H.)

Clerk/Typist

Mrs. B. A. Daw

Public Health Inspectors

Mr. A. S. Kedward, M.A.P.H.I.
Mr. A. Sutton, M.A.P.H.I.

Junior Clerk

Mrs. S. Sharp

Meat Inspectors

Mr. H. Sutton, M.I.Cert., Dip. Food Hygiene
Mr. G. Jenkins, M.I.Cert.
Mr. K. Brackenridge, M.I.Cert.

Technical Assistant

Mr. S. Bradshaw
(M.I.Cert.)

Pest Control Officer

Mr. J. Morris

Public Conveniences Supervisor

Mr. G. Hepden

THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE CITY OF
HEREFORD.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

The year under consideration in this report was largely uneventful from the point of view of public health administration and inspection; but, as is to be expected, it was, nevertheless, fully occupied with the routine activities of our busy and progressive Public Health Department.

VITAL STATISTICS

In 1971 there were sixty-two fewer male deaths, and eleven fewer female deaths than in 1970.

The proportion of aged persons in the community is steadily rising; and though modern discoveries are reducing the occurrence of fatal illness among the aged, and keeping them active, physically and mentally, for far longer than in the past, there is no expectation whatsoever that the length of human life can be extended indefinitely, because the average maximum length of life in the human is determined genetically in the same way as is the average length of life of the dog or the eagle.

Of the 404 deaths from all causes, 84 were due to the various forms of malignant disease; and out of those 84 deaths, cancer of the lung and bronchus - the form of malignant disease most frequently associated with tobacco smoking - accounted for no less than 30 deaths.

Although we are accustomed to hold up hands in horror at this wastage of human life, certain aspects of the statistics should be borne in mind when the subject of smoking and lung cancer is under discussion. For instance, no deaths from lung cancer occurred before the age of 45 years; although at ages less than 45 years there were two deaths attributable to other forms of cancer.

Moreover, 11 of the 30 lung cancer deaths took place between the ages of 55 years and 64 years; at a time of life that we are accustomed to regard as the declining years. It can in addition be deduced from the Registrar General's

statistics, that half of the deaths from lung cancer in Hereford last year were in persons of 65 years and over; and that 26 of the 30 deaths (that is 87%) were in persons of 55 years and over.

By way of contrast, it should be pointed out that accidents, self-inflicted injuries, and other forms of violence caused the deaths of 21 persons, that is, two thirds of the total deaths of the much-publicised tobacco-smoke induced lung cancer.

Moreover, although no deaths from lung cancer occurred before the age of 44 years; 8 of the 21 deaths from the various forms of violence, were under 44 years of age; and, of those 8 persons, some 6 individuals had not yet attained the age of 25 years.

What puzzles me, in the light of such figures, is why there is so much publicity - dogmatic, emphatic, and frightening - on our deaths from lung cancer, which occur very largely among the aged and among those who are rapidly approaching the entrance door to the category of the aged; while there is only a half-hearted, intermittent and almost apologetic public outcry at the wastage of youth, and of promising and possibly useful human lives, by death by violence; an outcry that is muted and is more or less unheeded by the public at large.

Still Births, of which there were 9 (7 less than in 1970) are, in the main, due to congenital malformation, ill health of the mother, and injuries at birth. On this occasion, our incidence is the same as that for England and Wales. The Still Birth rate for the country as a whole was 12: ours also was 12. Investigation of the reasons for the occurrence of still-births is within the province of the Local Health Authority: it is outside ours.

Deaths of infants during the first year of life totalled 15: eight of them dying in the first week after birth. This gives us an Infant Mortality rate of 20 per 1,000 live births; somewhat more than the 18 for England and Wales. These infant deaths result from congenital abnormalities, prematurity, and birth injuries in the early months; and from respiratory infections and accidents in the later.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

There were no outbreaks of infectious disease of epidemic proportions during the year. The incidence of Measles was substantially lower than in 1970. Cases of dysentery and of salmonella infection were sporadic only, and were very few in number (nine in 1971), considering the huge number of canteen meals, of meals served in hotels, restaurants, and cafes, and the increasing popularity of pre-cooked foods. It is possible that more cases occur than are notified or reported to us, but they cannot be numerous or we would have learned of, at least, some of them.

PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

Even though the Herefordshire Water Board carry the responsibility for providing a pure and wholesome water for our citizens, the Public Health Department conducts routine independent sampling at consumers' dwellings. The Public Health Laboratory provides the Water Board with copies of the results of our samples; and this Department receives copies of the reports on the Board's samples. This co-operation between us is of value to consumers, as well as to the Board and the local authority.

During 1971 a total of 130 samples was taken by the staff of this department. The results show that a consistently high level of bacteriological purity is attained by the Board even though the treatment works require extensive modernisation.

This modernisation is rapidly reaching the stage at which work on the site can be commenced. The purification and the pumping equipment are already in course of manufacture; and there is reasonable hope that by 1974 the new treatment complex at Breinton will be in full operation.

The chemical content of our river water does not change much from year to year. There are no harmful constituents, but the fluoride content, at a level of about 0.01 parts per million, is well below what is necessary for the healthy development of children's teeth. The County Council, as Local Health Authority, have given approval to increasing the fluoride content when the

Water Board are able, from considerations of finance and engineering, to give effect to county policy. The cost will be borne by the local Health Authority not by the Board.

Some parts of the City, and the contiguous outskirts, are now receiving underground water from bores in the rural area; in order (I am told) to reduce demands on our treatment works.

MILK SUPPLY

Most of the milk sold in the City is pasteurised. Some is sterilised, a small amount is ultra heat treated, and some is sold in the raw state. A table, setting out the results of routine sampling during the year, is on page 21 of this Report.

The number of persons and establishments licenced to sell designated milks is 75.

Biological examination of milk and of cream for the presence of living Tubercule bacilli and Brucella abortus 'germs', is carried out, on our behalf, at the Worcester Public Health Laboratory. During 1971, thirty samples, eight of milk and twenty-two of cream, were submitted. All were negative for these two organisms.

A national campaign is, at present, in progress to try and eradicate Brucellosis from dairy herds. The response from milk producers is said to be good.

MUNICIPAL ABATTOIR

The council-owned, but privately operated (by a firm of wholesale butchers) slaughter house is the sole abattoir in the City.

During the year under review the total number of animals slaughtered was 102,696, an increase of 10,162 on the 1970 total.

The inspection of all carcasses and offal for fitness for human consumption is carried out systematically by trained members of the Health Department Staff who are either full-time Meat Inspectors, or who are Public Health Inspectors undertaking this duty on a part-time basis. The quantity of meat condemned in 1971, although less than last year, is still huge. The following list reveals the substantial loss of what could have been valuable protein food.

				Tons	cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Meat	..	..	..	11	7	2	3
Offal	..	..	..	15	5	1	27
				<hr/>			
Total	..	..	..	26	13	0	2
				<hr/>			

POULTRY INSPECTION

Circular 1/72 from the Department of Health and Social Security instructed me to report on the inspection of poultry. The intention is to ascertain how much supervision those authorities are able to exercise, in whose areas poultry meat for human consumption is prepared for sale in large quantities.

When one considers the enormous through-put in the Hereford factory (over 14½ millions of birds in 1971) it would, quite clearly, be impossible to carry out thorough inspection unless we were able to have our inspectors engaged on this work full-time. This is manifestly impossible.

All that can be achieved is to co-operate closely with the staff of the factory, and to assist them in the checks they maintain to ensure that no diseased or emaciated carcasses are permitted to pass through the preparation or packing sections. It is, of course, in the interests of good business, as well as of public health, to maintain as high a standard in the finished product as is possible. The statistics are set out on page 23.

The tables that are published in this Report annually on the CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION OF CARCASSES, on condemnation on account of TUBERCULOSIS and CYSTICERCUS BOVIS, and on OTHER FOODS INSPECTED and SURRENDERED are in the

section for statistical tables at the end of this Report. Also set out in that section is the table, required by the Department of Health and Social Security, on the numbers of premises in the City devoted to each section of the food trade, from bakers to ice-cream manufacturers, and fish friers.

ICE-CREAM - Supervision and control of manufacture and sale

Ice-cream is a very important food because of the large quantities consumed by the public, particularly during the summer months; and because it is being used increasingly in restaurants and hotels, at lunch or dinner. Its potentialities for conveying disease germs from carriers to consumers has been well demonstrated during past years in different parts of the country. As almost all of the production side of the trade is in the hands of large manufacturers who are able to maintain high standards of hygiene, the risk of disease-spread is very much reduced; as it is also by the increasing trend to retail sale in a pre-packed form.

In our City in 1971 there were 10 persons and premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream; and 136 for the sale of ice-cream. Bacteriological analysis of 6 samples by the Public Health Laboratory was carried out, and the results were, generally, good.

CONTRAVENTION OF REGULATIONS RELATING TO FOODS

Because the Health Committee are, in a very real and practical sense, the guardians of the public in anything connected with the purity and safety of food and drink (as well as with many other things within the wide sphere of the sanitary circumstances of the City) it is not surprising that a very serious view is taken by members when any contraventions of food hygiene regulations come to light. Those in default are, whenever the evidence warrants it, either warned or prosecuted. During 1971, five persons or firms were warned and eight were prosecuted for offences such as selling milk in dirty bottles; selling foods affected by mould growth; or having foreign bodies within them, or in the container.

PESTS - prevention of damage by and control of

A full-time trained Pest Officer is employed by the Health Committee. The damage that pests, such as rats and mice, used to cause, was very considerable, both in terms of quantity destroyed, or rendered unusable in the case of foods, or in the financial loss that the damage gives rise to. A valuable public service is, therefore, carried out by our Pest Officer. It will be seen from the table on page 20 that this work which is largely preventative was maintained during the year.

FOOD AND DRINK SUBMITTED FOR CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Analysis of a wide variety of food and drink to determine whether they were genuine, or had had substances added that were not on the permitted list, or had part of their natural substance abstracted, were carried out by the Public Analyst during the year. A table is provided on page 25 that reveals the outcome of his investigations. Notes on the unsatisfactory samples are also included.

We are a Food and Drugs Authority in our own right, and the County Council likewise for the whole of the county outside the City boundary. Much of the wholesale trade in food and drink is Hereford-based. We also pay a proportion of the County Council's costs.

AIR POLLUTION

Continuous testing for smoke and sulphur dioxide in the open air in the City was maintained during 1971 at the three test centres, Messrs. Henry Wiggin and Co; the Herefordshire Public Health Laboratory, County Hospital; and Hillside, Ross Road.

The average levels of both smoke and sulphur dioxide in our City atmosphere continued to be low.

Particulars of our findings are sent to the Department of Scientific Research. They use them for building up a picture of air pollution throughout England and Wales.

FACTORIES ACT

Tables relating to the FACTORIES ACT and to OUTWORKERS are set out in the tables section of the Report.

Nothing worthy of special mention occurred during the year.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT (Orders expired on 30th May, 1971) : THE TRADE DESCRIPTIONS ACT

Visits of inspection by our public health inspectorial staff were continued during the year to safeguard the public by ensuring that notices indicative of the country of origin of certain goods (e.g. honey, currants, certain kinds of imported meat) are exhibited where customers can see them: and that the public are not misled by the misdescription of goods, services, accommodation etc.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Pail closets are still in use in three dwellings that are situated mainly in the rural outskirts. In thirty-four instances (four less than in 1970) two houses share one water closet, while six dwellings have two closets between them. Some are in proposed Clearance Areas and the rest are on the list for action under the Housing Acts.

CARAVAN SITES

Four licensed caravan sites have a total accommodation for 250 caravans (166, 52, 20, 12 respectively). ~~Two~~ small ones are licensed for one caravan each.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL and REFUSE COLLECTION

The City Surveyor has kindly provided the following comments on these services.

"Further detailed work has continued on the preparation of Contract documents for the Sewage Works Extensions, and The Contract is now expected to have reached the stage for inviting tenders by August 1972.

Agreement has been reached with the Wye River Authority for the bridge crossing of the River Wye for pumping mains linking the new site with Eign. Planning Permission has been obtained.

No new sewers have been constructed, but the opportunity has been taken, when investigating blockages on lengths of old sewers, to construct manholes where they were needed, in order to facilitate maintenance in the future.

The arrangements with the private salvage contractor have been working quite well, and collections and disposal have proceeded without change. Investigations made during the period of national anxiety about the dumping of toxic chemical waste on rubbish tips, showed that there was no cause for disquiet regarding the tip run by the Corporation.

Some concern has been caused by misuse of the large containers placed at various points in the City under the Civic Amenities Act 1967.

Although complaints are still being received, these have been reduced by stepping up the frequency of emptying, although at an increased cost to the ratepayer."

Under the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959, the Medical Officer of Health is required to submit a report each year to the Local Authority on the sanitary circumstances, the sanitary administration, the vital statistics, and any other matters upon which he may consider it desirable to report. That duty has now been discharged for the year ending December 31st, 1971.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

I. F. MacKenzie

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Registrar General's Estimated Mid-year Population

(June 1971)	46,920
Number of Inhabited Houses	14,307
Rateable Value	£2,273,816
Sum represented by a penny rate	£22,560.00

VITAL STATISTICS

	Males	Females	Total
Live Births - Legitimate	356	348	704
Illegitimate	38	26	64
Live birth rate per 1,000 population (adjusted) .. .. .	..	..	14.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births .. .. .	..	..	8%
Still Births - Legitimate	4	4	8
Illegitimate	-	1	1
Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births .. .. .	..	..	12
Total live and still-births .. .. .	..	..	777
Infant deaths .. .. .	..	..	15
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	..	..	20
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births .. .. .	..	..	20
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births .. .. .	..	..	16
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	..	..	13
Early neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	..	..	10
Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births .. .. .	..	..	22
Maternal deaths .. .. .	..	..	--
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births .. .. .	..	..	--
Deaths .. .. .	..	..	404
Deathrate per 1,000 estimated population (adjusted) .. .. .	..	..	10.7

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH (All Ages)

					Total
Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	1
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	..	..	..	..	2
Malignant Neoplasm - Oesophagus	..	..	..	..	1
Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	..	..	..	..	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Intestine	..	..	..	..	12
Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	..	..	..	..	30
Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	..	..	..	..	9
Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	..	..	..	..	3
Malignant Neoplasm - Prostate	..	..	..	..	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms	..	..	..	..	22
Diabetes Mellitus	..	..	..	..	3
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	..	..	..	..	1
Mental Disorders	..	..	..	..	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System	..	..	..	..	2
Chronic Pneumatic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	3
Hypertensive Disease	..	..	..	..	9
Ischaemic Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	99
Other forms of Heart Disease	..	..	..	..	23
Cerebrovascular Disease	..	..	..	..	60
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	..	..	..	..	25
Influenza	..	..	..	..	1
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	33
Bronchitis and Emphysema	..	..	..	..	9
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	..	..	..	..	1
Peptic Ulcer	..	..	..	..	3
Cirrhosis of Liver	..	..	..	..	3
Other Diseases of Digestive System	..	..	..	..	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	..	..	..	..	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	..	..	..	..	2
Congenital Anomalies	..	..	..	..	5
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	..	..	..	..	3
Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	..	..	..	..	3
Motor Vehicle Accidents	..	..	..	..	9
All other Accidents	..	..	..	..	7
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	..	..	..	..	3
Deaths from all causes in 1971	..				404
Males	..				190
Females	..				214

PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

	Positive	Negative	Total
FAECES:			
For Dysentery Organisms	5	28	33
For Food Poisoning Organisms	7	40	47
For Paratyphi Organisms	1	-	1
SEWER SWABS:			
For Food Poisoning Organisms	5	19	24

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Total Number of Cases
Scarlet Fever	8
Measles	377
Dysentery	1
Salmonella Infection	8
Infective Jaundice	5
Whooping Cough	15
Paratyphoid Fever	--

REGISTER OF CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Number on Register at 31st December, 1970	144	115	43	32
New Cases Notified	1	1	1	1
Moved into District	3	-	-	-
Moved out of District	-	-	-	-
Recovered	-	2	1	-
Died	2	-	-	-
Number on Register at 31st December, 1971	146	114	43	33

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH CONTROL

The number and nature of inspections and visits made by the public health inspectors during the year:-

Caravans and Camping Grounds	243
Clean Air Act	236
Cinemas and Licensed Premises	26
Consumer Protection Act	--
Diseases of Animals Acts	--
Explosives Act	6
Factories Act	43
Factories (Outworkers)	2
Food and Drugs Act (Sampling)	164
Food Vehicles	25
Food Stalls	190
Food Premises	444
Food (Unsound)	224
Housing (General)	849
Ice-Cream Premises	36
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	191
Knackers Yard	24
Milk and Dairies Regulations	171
Milk (Special Designations) Regulations)	46
Milk Sampling for Biological Examination	--
Merchandise Marks Act	--
National Assistance Act	--
Nuisances (including inspections of drainage, sewers sanitary conveniences and dustbins, etc)	1,229
Noise Abatement Act	287
Offensive Trades	3
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	295
Pest Control	29
Public Conveniences	49
Pet Animals Act	5
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	--
Shops Act	22
Slaughterhouse	144
Slaughter of Animals Act	6
Stables and Piggeries	3
Trade Descriptions Act	65
Verminous Premises	3
Water Supply and Sampling	125
Wye Flooding	1
Miscellaneous	275
Agriculture (Safety Health and Welfare Provisions) Act	--
Total	5,461

This does not include visits made by other members of the Staff such as the Technical Assistant and Pest Control Officer.

NUISANCES AND DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars of nuisances and other contraventions found during the year for which the requisite statutory and informal notices were served:-

HEREFORD CORPORATION ACT, 1936

Choked drains	52
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PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936-61/HOUSING ACTS, 1957-69

Choked and defective public sewers	31
Choked and defective private sewers	15
Housing defects	12
Defective gutters	9
Defective roofs	6
Nuisance from accumulation of rubbish	8
Nuisance from smell	3
Dangerous structures	2
Defective sanitary conveniences	3
Unsatisfactory conditions at Knackers Yard	1

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

Contraventions of the Regulations	31
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SLAUGHTERHOUSE (HYGIENE) REGULATIONS

Contraventions of the Regulations	4
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OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

Contraventions of various provisions of the Act	24
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NOISE ABATEMENT ACT

Noise nuisances	2
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FACTORIES ACT

Unsuitable sanitary accommodation	5
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CLEAN AIR ACT

Smoke nuisance	3
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SHOPS (EARLY CLOSING) ACT

Contraventions of the Act	1
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FOOD HYGIENE (MARKET STALLS & DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS

Contraventions of the Regulations	9
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PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Location of Conveniences						Male	Female
Bath Street	+	+
Blackfriars Street	+	+
Bewell Street	+	+
Bulmers Playing Field	+	+
Bus Station, Commercial Road	+	+
Castle Green	+	+
Cattle Market	+	+
Cemetery	+	+
Churchill Gardens	+	+
East Street	+	-
Edgar Street	+	+
King George's Playing Field	+	+
Ledbury Road	+	+
Maylord Street	+	+
The Oval, Belmont Road	+	+
Ritz, Commercial Road	+	+
St. Martin's Avenue	+	+
Station Approach	+	-
Union Street	+	+
Widemarsh Common	+	+
Widemarsh Street	+	+
Wye Street	+	-

UNFIT DWELLINGS (Individual Dwellings)

Number of Certificates of Unfitness ..	..	..	..	-
Number of Closing Orders made ..	..	..	..	9
Number of Undertakings not to relet ..	..	..	..	6
Number of dwellings rendered fit for habitation ..	..	..	..	1
Number of dwellings where defects were remedied ..	..	..	..	24
Number of Demolition Orders ..	..	..	..	1

FACTORIES ACT

1. - INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	219	39	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	14	2	-	-
Total	249	43	3	-

2. - DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars	Found	Remedied	No. of Defects		Prosecutions
			Referred		
			to H.M.I.	by H.M.I.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable/Defective ..	3	3	-	-	-
Not Separate for Sexes ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other Offences	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK
(Sections 110 and 111)

	Section 110			Section 111		
	Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel Making etc., cleaning and washing ..	6	-	-	-	-	-
Making of curtains and furniture hangings	2	-	-	-	-	-

3. - WORKERS PREMISES

Number of Premises	8
Number of Visits	2
Number of Notices	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at the end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	2	178	38
Retail Shops	18	324	115
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	36	19
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	52	24
Fuel Storage Depots	-	3	2

OFFENSIVE TRADES

Number recorded in the City:-

Gut Scrapers	1
Rag and Bone Dealer	1
Blood and Bone Boiler	1

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION

Particulars of types and usage of closets at dwellings and industrial premises:-

Number of dwellings using pail closets	3
Number of industrial premises using pail closets	-
Number of dwellings with one water-closet to two houses	34
Number of dwellings with one water-closet to three or more houses	3

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT 1949

RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agri-cultural	Agri-cultural
PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS:		
(1) Number of properties in district	18,436	31
(2) (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	287	-
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	124	-
(ii) Mice	109	-
(3) (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	66	-
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats	24	-
(ii) Mice	15	-

PARTICULARS OF DESIGNATED MILK SAMPLING AND TESTING
DURING THE YEAR

Class of Milk	No. of Samples Tested	Appropriate Tests	No. of Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	25	Phosphatase ..	23	2
		Methylene Blue ..	21	1
Sterilised	4	Turbidity ..	4	-
Ultra Heat Treated ..	6	Colony Count ..	6	-

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Category of Trade	No. of Premises	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg.16	No. of Premises to which Reg.19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Reg.19
Preserved food preparing premises registered under Private Act ..	37	37	37	37
Fish Friers	14	14	14	14
Fishmongers	5	5	5	5
Bakers	6	6	6	6
Greengrocers	40	40	40	40
Sugar Confectioners ..	33	33	15	15
Grocers	73	73	73	73
Licensed Premises	91	91	91	91
Catering Establishments ..	138	138	138	138
Butchers	42	42	42	42
Ice Cream Manufacturers ..	10	10	10	10

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

The following table sets out the number of carcasses inspected together with particulars of carcasses and parts thereof condemned for Tuberculosis and other conditions at the Public Abattoir.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	9,114	125	40,833	52,624
Number inspected	9,114	125	40,833	52,624
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis -</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	6	16	74	42
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2,551	5	2,183	4,996
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis or Cysticercus bovis..	28.0	16.8	5.5	9.3
<u>Tuberculosis only -</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	471
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	0.9
<u>Cysticercus Bovis -</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	19	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Cysticercus bovis ..	0.2	-	-	-

The total number of carcasses examined during the year was 104,211. This is an increase of 11,677 on the 1970 figure.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Number of poultry processing premises within the City	1
Number of visits to these premises	36
Total number of birds processed during the year	14,600,679
Types of birds processed	Turkeys and Broilers
Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	1.5%
Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption	approximately 398 tons

WEIGHT OF DISEASED AND UNSOUND MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

			Tons	cwts.	Qrs.	lbs.
Home-killed	-	Meat	11	7	2	3
		Offal	15	5	1	27
		Total	26	13	0	2

OTHER FOODS INSPECTED AND SURRENDERED

			Tons	cwts.	lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products				6	40
Canned Meats				3	108
Other Canned Foods			1	14	0
Wet Fish				5	22
Fresh Fruit and Vegetables				18	10
Frozen Foods			1	0	72
Other Foods				12	41
		Total	5	0	69

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF CONDEMNATION OF CARCASSES AT THE ABATTOIR

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Anaemia (advanced)	-	-	2	-
Bruising (extensive and severe) ..	1	-	6	-
Decomposition (generalised) ..	-	-	-	1
Emaciation (pathological)	-	-	17	3
Fever	2	4	13	5
Jaundice	-	1	-	3
Metritis (acute septic)	-	-	1	-
Abnormal odour associated with dis- ease or other condition prejudicial to health	-	-	-	1
Oedema (generalised)	-	7	27	1
Peritonitis (acute diffuse septic)	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia (acute septic)	-	-	1	3
Pyæmia (including joint ill) ..	-	3	1	22
Septicaemia or Toxaemia	3	1	3	-
Swine erysipelas (acute)	-	-	-	2
Tumours (a) Malignant with secondary growths	-	-	2	-
Uraemia	-	-	-	2
Total	6	16	74	42

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

REPORT OF THE SAMPLING OFFICER - C. E. ATTFIELD, M.A.P.H.I. FOR 1971

The following table shows the number and nature of the articles submitted to the Public Analyst during the year, and the result of the analyses:-

	Number Submitted		Number Genuine		Number Unsatisfactory	
	F	I	F	I	F	I
Chinese Meal	-	2	-	2	-	-
Milk (Antibiotics)	3	35	2	31	-	4
Milk	4	33	2	33	3	-
Tuna	-	8	-	8	-	-
Chicken	-	2	-	2	-	-
Pigs Liver	-	5	-	5	-	-
Meat Products	-	10	-	9	-	1
Bread	-	2	-	-	-	2
Icecream	-	5	-	5	-	-
Coffee	-	8	-	8	-	-
Wye Salmon	-	1	-	1	-	-
Dried Fruit	-	6	-	6	-	-
Cheese	-	1	-	1	-	-
Sauces	-	9	-	9	-	-
Flour	-	5	-	5	-	-
Butter	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cream	-	7	-	7	-	-
Confectionery	-	5	-	4	-	1
Spirits	-	6	-	6	-	-
Veal	-	1	-	1	-	-
Mandarin Oranges	-	1	-	1	-	-
	7	153	4	145	3	8
	160		149		11	

NOTES ON UNSATISFACTORY SAMPLES

<u>No. of Sample</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Report</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
23	Bread	Foreign matter contained starchy matter, mineral oil and a small amount of iron	warning letter to manufacturer

<u>No. of Sample</u>	<u>Article</u>	<u>Report</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
24	Part of sausage	Contained lump of muscle tissue stained with small amount of marker dye	warning letter to manufacturer
25	Milk	Contained 1% extraneous water	repeat sample satisfactory
41	Milk	Contained 0.02 iu/ml penicillin S.N.F. 8.05% fat 3.60%	repeat sample satisfactory
45	Milk	Contained 0.02 iu/ml penicillin S.N.F. 8.75% fat 4.1%	repeat sample satisfactory
114	Doughnut	Unsatisfactory - contained wasp	warning letter to manufacturer - now no longer in business
149	Milk	Contained 0.02 iu/ml penicillin	repeat sample No. 155 unsatisfactory
155	Milk	Contained 0.02 iu/ml penicillin	repeat sample satisfactory
157	Slices of bread	Contaminated with mineral oil.	warning letter to manufacturer
160	Milk	Deficient of 16.5% fat - sample not representative.	subsequent representative sample proved satisfactory
161	Milk	Deficient of 20% fat - sample not representative	subsequent representative sample proved satisfactory

